

# LIK

there been moe, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many.  
 Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung so tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor misdoubt.  
*Hooker, b. ii.*  
*Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*  
 It never yet did hurt,  
 To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope. *Shakespeare.*  
 As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be so altered, so there is no probability that these rivers were turned out of their courses. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 Where things are least to be put to the venture, as the eternal interests of the other world ought to be; there every, even the least, probability, or *likelihood* of danger, should be provided against. *South's Sermons.*  
 There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the Evangelists, which were not completed till after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being so when they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*  
 Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine, who should have a visit from the other world: the first horror it raised would go off, as new diversions come on. *Atterbury.*  
*LIKELY, adj.* [from *like*.]  
 1. Such as may be liked; such as may please. Obsolete.  
 These young companions make themselves believe they love at the first looking of a *likely* beauty. *Sidney.*  
 Sir John, they are your *likely* men; I would say you served with the best. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.*  
 2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed; such as may be thought more reasonably than the contrary. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.*  
*LIKELY, adv.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought.  
 While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glauville's Scip.*  
 To *LIKE*. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent as having resemblance; to compare.  
 The prince broke your head for *likening* him to a finging man of Windsor. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.*  
 For who, though with the tongue  
 Of angels, can relate? or to what things  
 Liken on earth conspicuous, that may lift  
 Human imagination to such height  
 Of God-like power? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
*LIKENESS, n. f.* [from *like*.]  
 1. Resemblance; similitude.  
 They all do live, and moved are  
 To multiply the *likeness* of their kind. *Spenser.*  
 A translator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himself. Translation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is a double sort of *likeness*, a good one and a bad one. *Dryden.*  
 In such cases there will be found a better *likeness*, and a worse; and the better is constantly to be chosen. *Dryden.*  
 2. Form; appearance.  
 Never came trouble to my house in the *likeness* of your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort should remain. *Shak.*  
 It is safer to stand upon our guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeness* of an enemy. *L'Estrange.*  
 3. One who resembles another.  
 Poor Cupid, sobbing, scarce could speak,  
 Indeed mamma, I did not know ye:  
 Alas! how easy my mistake?  
 I took you for your *likeness* Cloe. *Prior.*  
*LIKEWISE, adv.* [like and *wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.  
 Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I *likewise* will tell you by what authority I do these things. *Mat. xxi. 24.*  
 So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewise* in the empire of Almaine, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed serum, coagulates it as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-salt makes a perfect coagulation of the serum *likewise*, but with some different phenomena. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*LIKING, adj.* [Perhaps because plumpness is agreeable to the sight.] Plump; in a state of plumpness.  
 I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why should he see your faces worse *liking*, than the children which are of your fort. *Dan. i. 10.*  
*LIKING, n. f.* [from *like*.]  
 1. Good state of body; plumpness.  
 I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I am in some *liking*; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I shall have no strength to repent. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn. *Job xxxix. 4.*  
 Cappadocian slaves were famous for their luttiness; and, being in good *liking*, were set on a stall when exposed to sale, to shew the good habit of their body. *Dryden's Notes to Pers.*  
 2. State of trial.

# LIM

The royal foul, that, like the lab'ring moon,  
 By charms of art was hurried down;  
 Forc'd with regret to leave her native sphere,  
 Came but awhile on *liking* here. *Dryden.*  
 3. Inclination.  
 Why do you longer feed on loathed light,  
 Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold. *Fairy Queen.*  
*LIMACH, n. f.* [*limas*, *limi*, French.] A tree.  
 The white thorn is in leaf, and the *limach* tree. *Bacon.*  
*LIMED, adj.* [from *lim*.] Embellished with limes.  
 Nymphs and shepherds dance no more  
 By fandy Lodon's *limed* banks. *Milton.*  
*LILY, n. f.* [*lilium*, Latin.]  
 The *lily* hath a bulbous root, consisting of several fleshy scales adhering to an axis; the stalk is greatly furnished with leaves; the flower is composed of six leaves, and is shaped somewhat like a bell: in some species the petals are greatly reflexed, but in others but little; from the centre of the flower rises the pointal, which becomes an oblong fruit, commonly triangular, divided into three cells, and full of compressed seeds, which are bordered, lying upon each other in a double row. There are thirty-two species of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and martagons of various sorts. *Miller.*  
 Oh! had the monster seen those *lily* hands  
 Tremble, like aspen leaves, upon a lute,  
 And make the silken strings delight to kiss them;  
 He would not then have touch'd them for his life. *Shakespeare.*  
 Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!  
 No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!  
 Almost no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,  
 That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,  
 I'll hang my head, and perish. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
 Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lily*, or flower-de-luce. *Peasam on Drawing.*  
 Take but the humblest *lily* of the field;  
 And if our pride will to our reason yield;  
 It must by sure comparison be shown,  
 That on the regal seat great David's son,  
 Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,  
 Shines with less glory than that simple flow'r. *Prior.*  
 Go, gentle gales, and bear my sighs along:  
 For her the feather'd quires forget their song,  
 For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*  
*LILY-DAFFODIL, n. f.* [*lilio-narcissus*.] A foreign flower.  
*LILY-HYACINTH, n. f.* [*lilio-hyacinthus*.]  
 It hath a *lily* flower, composed of six leaves, shaped like the flower of hyacinth, whose pointal becomes a globular pointed fruit, three-cornered, and divided into three cells, in which are contained many seeds, almost round: the roots are scaly, and shaped like those of the *lily*. There are three species of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red. *Miller.*  
*LILY of the Valley, or May lily, n. f.* [*lilium convallium*.]  
 The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing several round seeds. It is very common in shady woods.  
*Lily of the valley* has a strong root that runs into the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*LILY-LIVERED, adj.* [*lily* and *liver*.] Whitelivered; cowardly.  
 A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats; a bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred pound, filthy worsted-stocking knave; a *lily-livered*, action-taking knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
*LIMATURE, n. f.* [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.  
*LIMB, n. f.* [lim, Saxon and Scottish; *lom*, Danish.]  
 1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.  
 A second Hector, for his grim aspect,  
 And large proportion of his strong knit limbs. *Shakespeare.*  
 O! that I had her here, to tear her limb meal. *Shakespeare.*  
 Now am I come each limb to survey,  
 If thy appearance answer loud report. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 2. [*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Latin.] An edge; a border. A philosophical word.  
 By farther moving the prisms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the blue at its inward limb, and at its outward limb the red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To supply with limbs.  
 As they please,  
 They limb themselves, and colour, shape, and size  
 Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milton.*  
 2. To tear asunder; to dismember.  
*LIMBECK, n. f.* [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alenbeck*.] A fill.  
 Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,  
 Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes. *Fairfax.*  
 All

# LIM

All others from all things draw all that's good,  
 Life, soul, form, spirit, where they being have;  
 I, by love's *limbeck*. *Donne.*  
 Fires of Spain, and the line,  
 Whose countries *limbeck* to our bodies be,  
 Canst thou for gain bear? *Donne.*  
 Call up, unbound,  
 In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,  
 Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form. *Milton.*  
 The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea, and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a *limbeck*. *Hawell.*  
 He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,  
 Yet judg'd, like vapours that from *limbeck* rise,  
 It would in richer flowers descend again. *Dryden.*  
 The warm *limbeck* draws  
 Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*  
*LIMBED, adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.  
 A fleet of five years age, large *limb'd*, and fed,  
 To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope's Iliad.*  
*LIMBER, adj.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe.  
 You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shakespeare.*  
 I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and state,  
 Edward Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues; so as though he might have some place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear. *Watton.*  
 At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
 Infect, or worm: those wav'd their *limber* fans  
 For wings; and smallest lineaments exact  
 In all the liveries deck'd of Summer's pride. *Milton.*  
 She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing but her long soft *limber* ears to defend her. *More on Atheism.*  
 The muscles were strong on both sides of the aspera arteria, but on the under side, opposite to that of the oesophagus, very *limber*. *Ray on Creation.*  
 At last the ulcer is covered over with a *limber* callus. *Harv.*  
*LIMBERNESS, n. f.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.  
*LIMBO, n. f.* [*limbus*, Latin.] *Limbo inferorum.* *Du Cange.*  
 1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly hell.  
 No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worse than hell,  
 A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,  
 One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakespeare.*  
 Oh what a sympathy of woe is this!  
 As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Shakespeare.*  
 All these up-whirl'd aloft  
 Fly o'er the backside of the world far off,  
 Into a *limbo* large, and broad, since call'd  
 The paradise of fools. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
 2. Any place of misery and restraint.  
 For he no looser was at large,  
 But Trulla straight brought on the charge;  
 And in the self-same *limbo* put  
 The knight and squire, where he was shut. *Hudibras.*  
 Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am left in *limbo*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
*LIME, n. f.* [lim, *zelyman*, Saxon; to glue.]  
 1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.  
 Poor bird! shouldst never fear the net or lime,  
 The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 You must lay lime, to tangle her desires,  
 By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes  
 Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakespeare.*  
 Monster, come put some lime upon your fingers, and away with the rest. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 Jollier of this state  
 Than are new-benefic'd ministers, he throws,  
 Like nets or lime twigs, whereso'er he goes,  
 His title of barrister on every wench. *Donne.*  
 A poor thrush was taken with a bush of lime twigs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,  
 And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks furround. *Dryden.*  
 Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts  
 Like nets, or lime twigs, for rich widows hearts. *Pope.*  
 2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement.  
 There are so many species of lime stone, that we are to understand by it in general any stone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great confluence and noise on being thrown into water, falling into a loose white powder at the bottom. The lime we have in London is usually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of stone. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
 They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, especially as many as were English, who were at a gaze, looking strange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their side. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

# LIM

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,  
 We never hear the workmen praise'd,  
 Who bring the lime, or place the stones,  
 But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*  
 Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort of stone that is not sandy, or very cold; as freestone, &c. *Mortimer.*  
*LIME tree, or LINDEN, n. f.*  
 [Lins, Saxon.] The linden tree.  
 The flower consists of several leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a rose, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footstalk of each cluster of flowers, from whose cup rises the pointal, which becomes reticulated, of one capsule, containing an oblong seed. The timber is used by carvers and turners. These trees continue found many years, and grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one, in Norfolk, sixteen yards in circuit. *Millar.*  
 Go, gentle gales! and bear my sighs along.  
 For her the limes their pleasing shades deny,  
 For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*  
 4. A species of lemon. [*lime*, French.]  
 Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves;  
 To where the lemon and the piercing lime,  
 With the deep orange glowing through the green,  
 Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 To LIME. *v. a.* [from *lime*.]  
 1. To entangle; to ensnare.  
 Oh bosome, black as death!  
 Oh limed foul, that, struggling to be free,  
 Art more engaged. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 Example, that so terrible shows in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, dissuade succession, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakespeare.*  
 The bird that hath been *limed* in a bush,  
 With trembling wings misdoubeth ev'ry bush;  
 And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,  
 Have now the fatal object in my eye,  
 Where my poor young was *lim'd*, was caught, and kill'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 2. To smear with lime.  
 Myself have *lim'd* a bush for her,  
 And place a quire of such enticing birds,  
 That the will light to listen to their lays. *Shakespeare.*  
 Those twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and then you are all lost if you do but touch them. *L'Estrange.*  
 3. To cement.  
 I will not ruin my father's house,  
 Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,  
 And set up Lancaster. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
 4. To manure ground with lime.  
 The reason why they did so was, because of the encouragement which that abatement of interest gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by drainings, marling, and *liming*. *Chilid.*  
 All sorts of pease love *limed* or marled land. *Mortimer.*  
*LIMELINE, n. f.* [*lime* and *lin*.] Lin where stones are burnt to lime.  
 The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a lime kiln. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 They were found in a lime kiln, and having passed the fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward.*  
*LIMESTONE, n. f.* [*lime* and *stone*.] The stone of which lime is made.  
 Fire stone and lime stone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*LIME-WATER, n. f.*  
 Lime water, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with some other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great service internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diseases of the lungs. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
 He tried an experiment on wheat infused in lime water alone, and some in brandy and lime water mixed, and had from each grain a great increase. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*LIMIT, n. f.* [*limite*, French; *limitor*, Latin.] Bound; border; utmost reach.  
 The whole limit of the mountain round about shall be most holy. *Exod. xliii. 12.*  
 To LIMIT. *v. a.* [*limiter*, French, from the noun.] To confine with certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe; not to leave at large.  
 They tempted God, and limited the Holy One of Israel. *Psal. lxxviii. 41.*  
 Thanks I must you con,  
 That you are thieves profess;  
 For there is boundless theft  
 In limited professions. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*  
 If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch. *Swift.*  
 2. To refrain from a lax or general signification; as, the universe is here limited to this earth.  
*LIMITA'NEOUS, adj.* [from *limit*.] Belonging to the bounds. *Dictionary.*  
 LIMITARY.